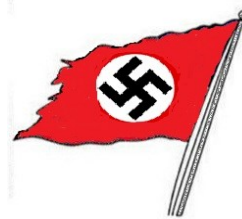




# The New Order

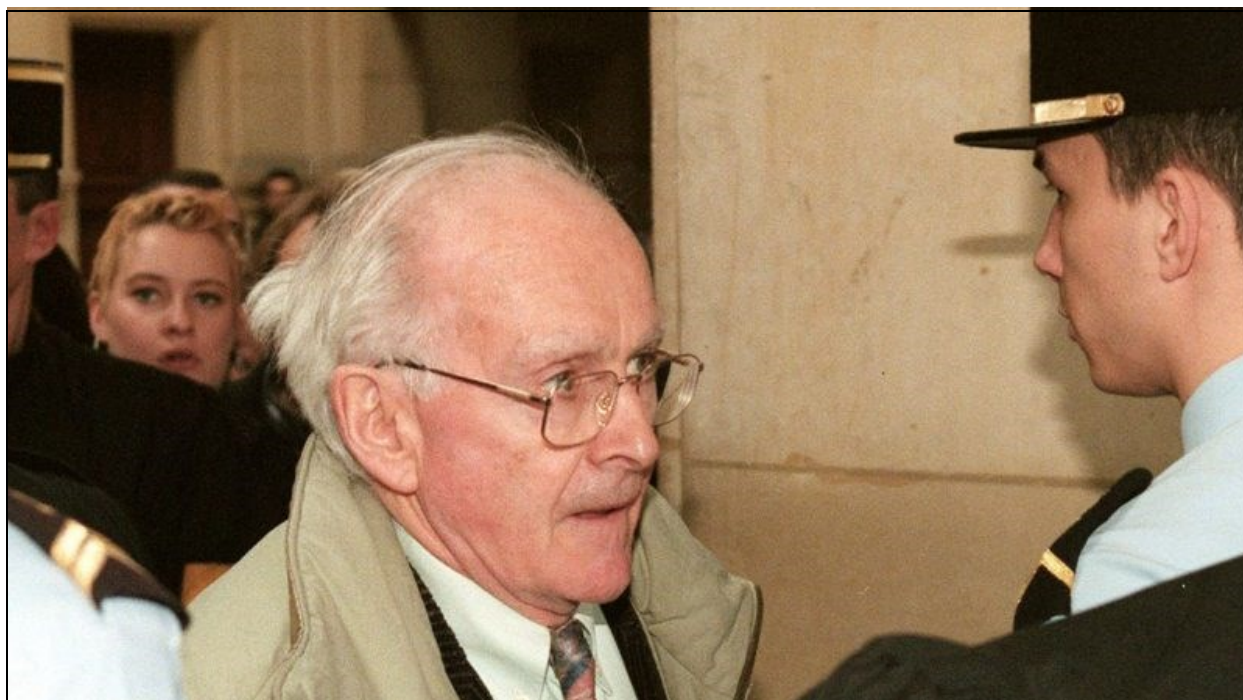


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## Heroic Holocaust Revisionist Dr. Robert Faurisson Has Passed



Dr. Robert Faurisson (1929 – 2018) was born in England to a French father and Scottish mother, and spent most of his adult life in France. There he was hounded and persecuted for 40 years due to his outspoken views, which were backed up by scholarly research. He ve-

hemently denied the existence of homicidal gas chambers and pointed out the fraudulent nature of Anne Frank's Diary, acting as a serious thorn in the side of Holocaust promoters

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# Jochen Peiper's Final Struggle

Jochen Peiper was born on January 30th 1915 as the son of an officer's family in Berlin. He belonged to the Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler. In 1938 he became the adjutant of Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler. But as the war started, he wanted to serve at the front line. He commanded the 10<sup>th</sup> SS Leibstandarte A.H. company in Poland, Holland, Belgium and in France. In 1941 he fought in Russia with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Panzergrenadier battalion of the SS Panzergrenadier regiment 2. He replaced the 320<sup>th</sup> infantry division of General Postel, encircled in Kharkov. On March 19<sup>th</sup> 1943 he took Bielgorod. In September 1943 he was in Italy. In November of the same year he fought for the Reich in Jitomir and with the 1<sup>st</sup> army broke through the encirclement at Kamenets Podolsk. Until October 1944 he fought at the West Front. On December 16<sup>th</sup> 1944 – under the command of Sepp Dietrich's 6<sup>th</sup> Panzer army – he was at the spearhead of the offensive in the Ardennes with his 1<sup>st</sup> SS Panzer division L.A.H.

He advanced to La Gleize near Stavelot. Cut off from the rest of the army, he was encircled. But was able to escape with his men, on foot and in icy cold, leaving back all the war material. Always fighting under Sepp Dietrich's command, he battled the Soviets until the end, at the west of the Danube near Vienna. He did the same in the alps at St. Pollen and Krems where he and his men finally surrendered to the Americans. He made it to SS-Obersturmbannführer and bearer of the Knight's Cross with Swords.

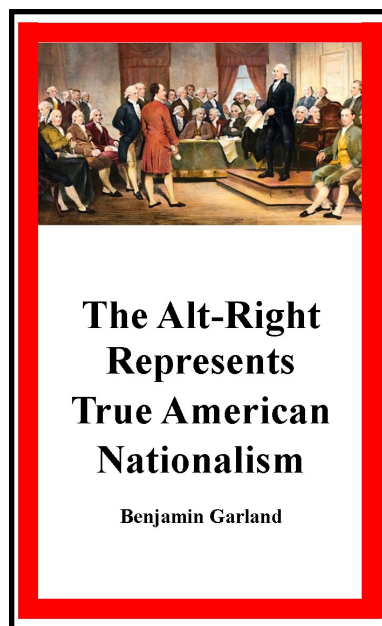
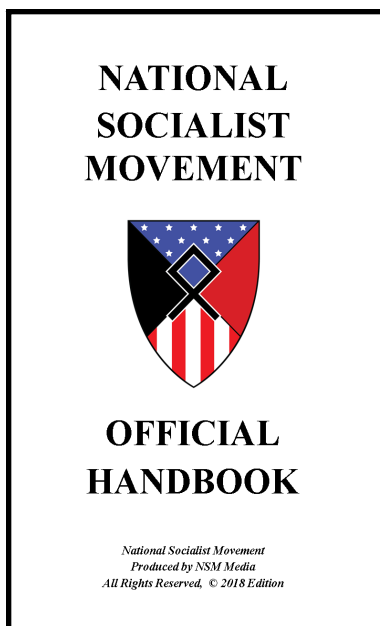
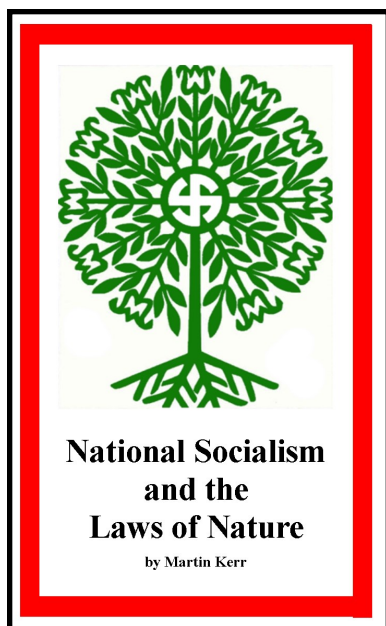
After Germany's capitulation this flawless, noble-minded and incredibly brave soldier was imprisoned, beaten and humiliated. He was accused of having ordered the execution of American POWs at Baugnez near Malmedy during the offensive in the Ardennes: caught by the Kampfgruppe J.P., the captured U.S. soldiers were taken to a meadow to wait there for their transport to the front line. Peiper left back some of his men as guards. He himself drove at the head of his tanks far in front of the fol-

lowing troops to Ligneuville. As most of the Kampfgruppe troops arrived in Baugnez, the troops who remained there chatted with their comrades left behind. A Spähwagen had a breakdown and was repaired. Suddenly a soldier sitting on a tank was startled and noticed that some of the American prisoners had made use of their inattentiveness and wanted to flee. But a shot fired from his handgun caused panic among the prisoners who were running away in all directions. Submachine guns were used and 21 Americans were shot while fleeing.

After the capitulation the men of the 1<sup>st</sup> SS Panzer division were tracked down and taken to the camp Zuffenhausen. 400 were transferred to the prison of Schwäbisch Hall near Stuttgart. Peiper's troops consisted of mostly very young soldiers. One was 16, two were 17, eleven were 18 and eight were 19 years old. 22 of the 72 convicts were thereby below the age of 20; all of them were tortured in order to force any confessions. Peiper was an example for his crew, and under his command the team made well. There was never any betrayal among his units. The men were taken to the KZ Dachau where 72 of the 74 accused were convicted at a show trial. One committed suicide, one was Alsatian and was handed over to a French court. 43 – among them Peiper, who was called to account for his men's actions – were sentenced to death by hanging, 22 to life imprisonment, eight to 20, eleven to ten years of prison. The trial was later newly heard and the sentence to death was replaced by life imprisonment. After eleven years of custody, J. Peiper was released as the last of his comrades in December 1956.

In January 1957 he started to work for Porsche in Frankfurt. Syndicates demanded his dismissal. Afterwards he worked for VW in Stuttgart, but there he was dismissed as well because of leftist agitation. With this he realized that he could not remain any longer in Germany and moved with his family to France.

**continued on page 4**



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### Jochen Peiper's Final Struggle

During the offensive in 1940 he had become acquainted with the region around the Langres Plateau and already at that time he loved it as a beautiful and quiet place. He then helped a French POW, a German-friendly nationalist, who had to work in Reutlingen for some relatives of Peiper like a forced labor convict in a garage. But there was a regulation between France and Germany, enabling the release of two French POWs for every voluntary worker willing to work in Germany. On Peiper's recommendation that man, Gauthier, was allowed to return to his family. He had not forgotten Peiper and as he had to leave Germany in 1957, it was Gauthier who helped him and sold him the watermill of Traves. That building was in bad condition and Peiper did not have the necessary financial means to restore the mill. SS-Obersturmbannführer Erwin Ketelhut afterwards took over the water mill and in 1960 Peiper had a house built in Spannplate, high up on the bank of the Saone, hidden by bushes, not to be seen from the streets and constructed like a military fortification. He lived there – despite threats and anonymous phone calls – quite peacefully for over sixteen years.

On July 11<sup>th</sup> 1976 he bought some wire for a kennel in a shop in Vesoul, the capitol of that department. The salesman was an Alsatian: Paul Cacheux, member of the communist party, who recognized through his accent that he was German and asked him whether he had been in France during the war. Peiper paid with a check with his name and address on it. Paul Cacheux looked up Peiper's name in the "brown list" where all wanted Germans were registered. He passed his data over to the Resistance. On June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1976 the French communist newspaper *L'Humanité* wrote: "What is this Nazi doing in France?" It was demanded to force Peiper to leave France. Flyers showing Peiper as a war criminal and Nazi were distributed to people in Traves. "Peiper, we'll deliver you a 14 July!" was smeared on walls. July 14<sup>th</sup> is of course the French national holiday.

The morning of July 13<sup>th</sup> Peiper sent his wife, suffering from cancer, back to Germany. He himself did not want to leave his house because

he expected it to be burned down. His neighbor Ketelhut had suggested to pass the night in the water mill but Peiper rejected that offer. He did not want Ketelhut staying with him either, since he would have shot any attackers. "No," he said, "Enough have already been killed." Jochen Peiper waited on the veranda of his house from where he could observe the Saone river. Erwin Ketelhut had lent him his rifle. At 10:30 pm he heard a noise in the bushes and saw a dozen men climbing up the river bank. He shot in the air to intimidate the drunk intruders. They called him to come outside. He did that and opened the door in order to talk to them.

What happened afterwards can only be told by the culprits. Obersturmbannführer Jochen Peiper's body was found charred and only one meter in size, he had no hands and feet. He died at about 1:00 am. The house was burned down, the ceiling broken in. What happened between 11:30 pm and 1:00 am? Was the Obersturmbannführer alive when he was mutilated? Was he still alive when he was burned? The culprits had poured gasoline on the floor, lit with a mixture of motor oil. Peiper lay in his bedroom, on his left side with his back to the wall, one arm bowed before his chest. Nothing had fallen upon him. He died by the immense heat. The body was not cremated but shrunk.

Erwin Ketelhut and the French having known and liked him shared the opinion that this knightly man, having defied so many dangers, should not have died this way. The murderers had driven with their car over a meadow to the river bank where two barges lay ready. With them they had crossed the Saone and afterwards had to climb up the steep bank through bushes. After the murder they ran the other way back over the meadows, in front of the house, to the street. The firemen searched the river for missing body parts. The French police's investigation work took six months. The communists from Vesoul and the Resistance members were questioned. Nobody knew anything! Then the case was shelved. Nobody was ever arrested or punished! The area of Traves is not densely populated, there are only about ten inhabitants per square kilometer. Everybody knows every-

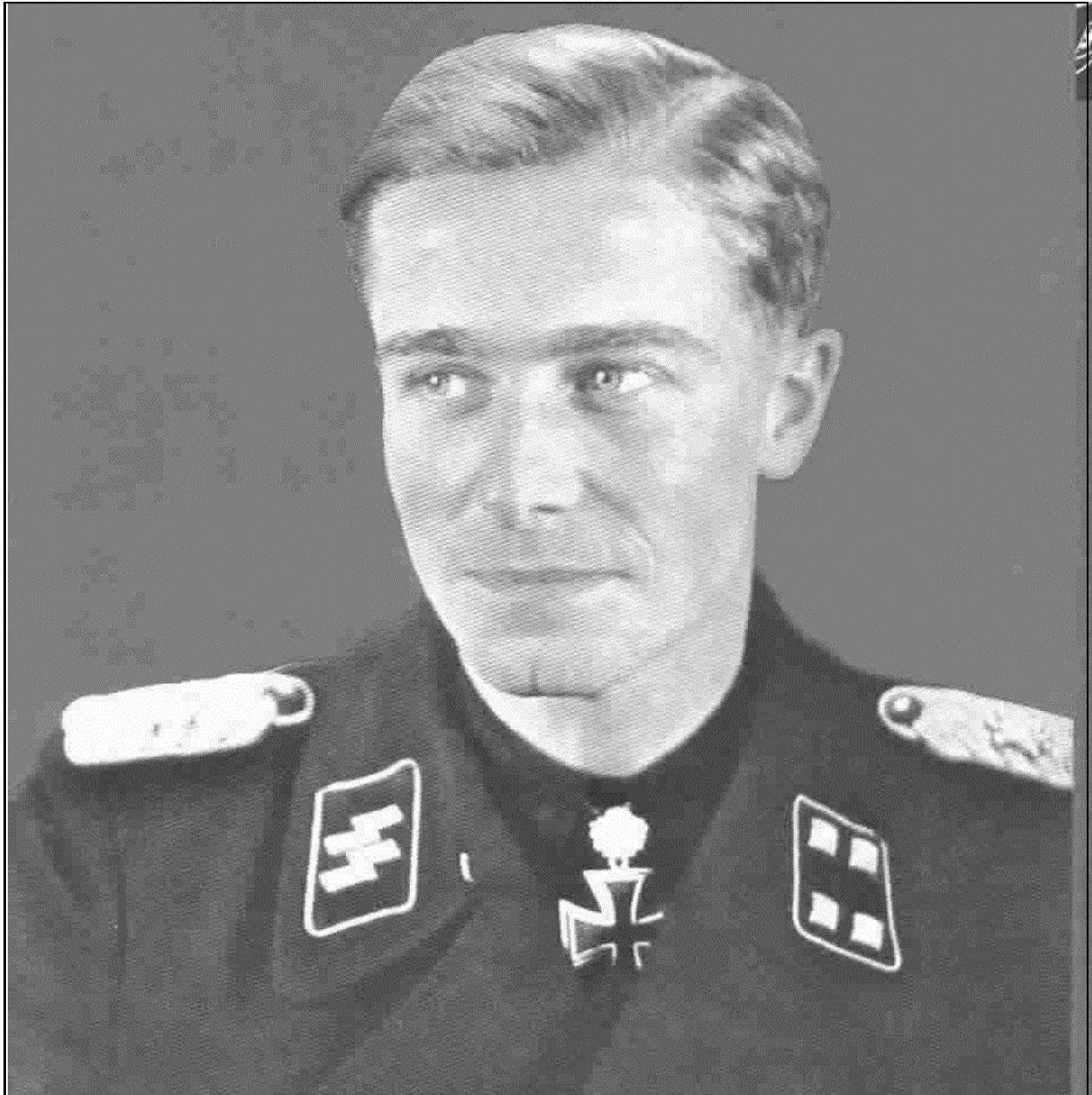
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### **Jochen Peiper's Final Struggle**

one there and the people know everything about each other.

The culprits are known to the inhabitants, but the people say nothing. In the night from

13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> July we have a protest vigil for Obersturmbannführer and bearer of the Knight's Cross Jochen Peiper. The injustice made to him will not remain unpunished! With this cruel death Jochen Peiper has paid his last respects to his people and his homeland.



**Obersturmbannführer and Bearer of the Knight's Cross Jochen Peiper**



## Genuine Heroes

around the world.

Dr. Faurisson published his work in the *Journal of Historical Review*, sent letters to French newspapers, such as *Le Monde*, and was active on a number of internet sites, detailing exactly why he “denied” the Holocaust. This work led to professional terminations and vicious assaults upon his person by Talmudic terrorists.

The Gayssot Act was a statute passed in France in 1990, which prohibited any Holocaust revisionism and served as the basis for removing Dr. Faurisson from his university position. Dr. Faurisson challenged the legality of the statute, as it violated his civil, political, and human rights under international law, but the Gayssot Act was upheld by the “Human Rights” committee as being necessary to counter any possible anti-Jewish sentiment.

Dr. Faurisson was again on trial in 2006 after giving an interview to an Iranian TV station regarding his views on the so-called Holocaust. This resulted in a three-month probationary sentence and a fine of €7,500.

Robert Faurisson remained defiant until his last days.

Robert’s brother Jean reported:

*This courageous man, in his 90th year in this world, was aggressively confronted by “politically correct” cretins at the Shepperton Hotel, which likely led to his heart attack. (There is a video about his being met by French revisionist in exile Vincent Reynouard.)*

*Dr. Robert Faurisson was a heroic truth-teller who paid the price for holding unpopular, illegal views, but he continued onward regardless. He would not be cowed into submission. He would not renounce his positions in return for an easy life. He will be remembered for his bravery. He has inspired many truth-tellers and will continue to inspire many more to come. May we continue his life’s work and enlighten this world ruled by darkness and deceit.*

Thank you for your work, Robert.

Source: *renegadeatribune.com*



## Video Profile

On June 28th Gerhard Lauck spent seven hours with three journalists working on the documentary “Hate in America.” Apparently the overall impression was simply too positive for inclusion in the documentary. But it did result in a separate short profile. Here is the url: <https://vimeo.com/284423888>

## Local Activism

Shortly before the November 6th U.S. mid-term elections a National Socialist activist attended a “town hall” style meeting organized by a U.S. Senator seeking reelection.

He used this opportunity to bring up the subject of “politically correct” censorship on the Internet as well as economic suppression by credit card processing companies.

He choose this subject instead of illegal immigration, because he figured someone else would do so. And he was right.

Naturally, he then commented on that subject, too.

Afterward he talked privately with like-minded participants.

This provided an excellent opportunity to watch audience reaction and then zero in on the best prospects.

YOU can do this, too!



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Борбата продължава !



### Bulletin ta' ahbarijiet ta' NS

Il-Ġlieda Tkompli !



### NS Fréttabréfi

Bardán heldur áfram !



### NS KAMPFRUF

Der Kampf geht weiter !



### Novelles NS

Passiez le mot !



### the NEW ORDER

Forward !



### Boletim de Noticias NS

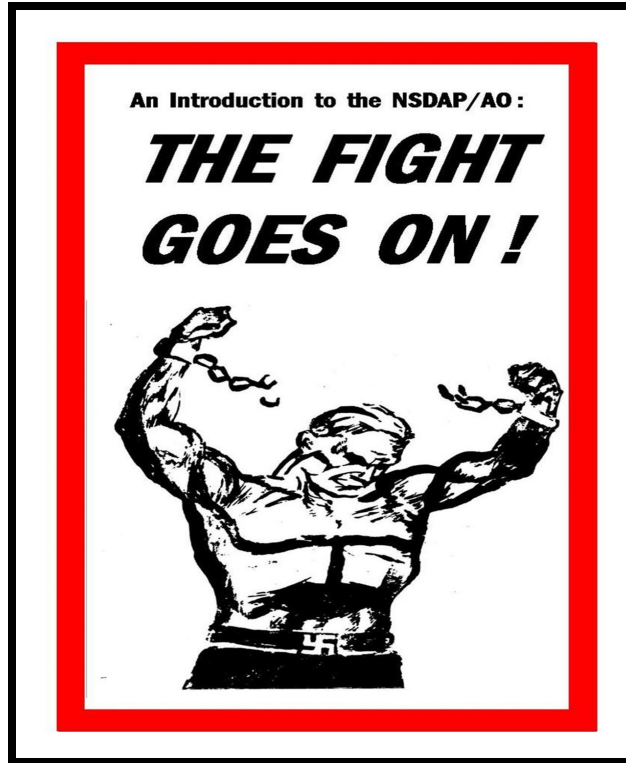
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